FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CASTRO MADERO DENIES PLANS TO BUILD ATOMIC BOMB

FY082242 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2337 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Aug (NA)--The chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) today firmly refuted any Argentine plans to build an atom bomb and rejected the possibility that the government could review its position against ratifying the Tlaltelolco Treaty (for nuclear nonproliferation).

In a statement made by telephone to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS from San Carlos de Bariloche, Castro Madero strongly refuted the report of an international news agency datelined in Bern according to which Argentina will manufacture the first Latin American bomb at a cost of $12 billion.

Castro Madero said: "Taking into account the source of this information, which was disclosed by a representative of the Swiss parliament, meaning Deputy (Hansjoerg Braunscheig), it becomes obvious that it is deliberately aimed at preventing or hampering the sale to Argentina of a heavy water plant, by accusing Argentina of aims which it does not, in fact, have."

The CNEA chairman recalled that Argentina has signed contracts and "has been proving through its policy that nuclear energy will be used only for peaceful objectives," and expressed his belief that "the negotiations with Switzerland for the installation of the first Argentine heavy water plant in Arroyito, Neuquen Province, will not be harmed by this report."

Asked whether the Argentine plan for nuclear development will cost $12 billion as reported from Bern, Castro Madero indicated that "he does not know where that figure comes from," and explained that the Argentine nuclear program, which provides for the construction of four nuclear powerplants and a heavy water plant by 1997, will cost $5 billion.

Concerning Argentina's refusal to ratify the nonproliferation treaty, Castro Madero said: "We have not signed it because we believe that it is discriminatory, that is, it violates the principle of legal equality among the states."

Asked whether the Argentine Government would review its position against ratifying the Tlaltelolco Treaty, Castro Madero answered, "no, absolutely not. I do not believe that the conditions have changed enough for us to sign the treaty."

The CNEA chairman will stay in San Carlos de Bariloche until Sunday. Tomorrow he will attend the opening ceremony of the academic activities at the Balseiro Institute, which teaches physics and nuclear engineering at the doctoral level.

FRG GRANTS LOAN TO CNEA FOR ATUCHA II PLANT

FY090145 Paris AFP in Spanish 2320 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Frankfurt, FRG, 8 Aug (AFP)--It was learned here today that several FRG banks have granted a credit of more than $1 billion to the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA] to finance a second FRG-Argentine nuclear contract.

Two credits for about $560 million were directly granted by the FRG Government through the Kreditanstaltfuer Wiederaufbau National Bank. A third credit for about $470 million was granted with the endorsement of the federal government by the Westdeutsche Landesbank, which heads the operation of a consortium made up of 26 FRG banks.

These credits will help to finance the Atucha II nuclear plant, which will be built by the Kraftwerk Union AG (KWU), a Siemens branch that works in the nuclear sector, which also built the Atucha I nuclear plant. It was reported that the credit conditions will not be disclosed.

TAXI UNION LEADER GARCIA ABDUCTED NEAR HOME

PY081240 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1228 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Aug (NA)--The leader of the taxi drivers union, Roberto Garcia, who is also a high-ranking member of the Commission of 25 and the Peronist labor movement, was kidnapped this morning near his residence in the metropolitan neighborhood of Saavedra by armed men driving a white Peugeot, according to the union leader's brother Enrique Garcia. Enrique Garcia's report indicated that Roberto, who had been the representative of the Argentine labor movement to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), was kidnapped around 0900 this morning at the corner of Pico and Pintos Streets, shortly after leaving his residence.

Released After Half Hour

PY081346 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1315 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Aug (NA)--Union leader Roberto Garcia was released half an hour after being kidnapped, according to his own statement. Garcia, who was abducted at 0900 on the corner of Pico and Pintos Streets in the Saavedra neighborhood, was released at the railway crossing of Mendoza street, three blocks from the Belgrano railway station.

The union leader reported that his kidnappers had threatened him, and after he had been abandoned blindfolded by his captors he heard gunshots. Garcia reported that the car in which he was taken away was a yellow Dodge 1500. The relatives of the union leader had already reported his abduction to the 35th Police Precinct station.

Further Details

PY091900 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2305 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 Aug (NA)--The leader of the taxi drivers union, the Commission of 25 and the Peronist labor movement, Roberto Garcia, was abducted today and held for half an hour by unidentified persons who threatened him to make him give up his union activities, according to Garcia's own statement released after the event. "You have to give up; you are a loser," the kidnappers told Garcia repeatedly while they kept the car in which they were holding him constantly on the move.

VISITING UK MINISTER VIEWS BILATERAL RELATIONS

PY081542 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1330 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Aug (NA)--British trade minister Cecil Parkinson stated today that "relations with Argentina are improving" and that his country "is doing everything it can" to increase trade between the two nations. Parkinson made these statements to journalists accredited to government house shortly after meeting with President Jorge Videla along with British Ambassador Anthony Williams. The latter, when asked about the Malvinas Islands, said that "we are living in new times" and "we hope to resolve this problem among friends."

FORMER PRESIDENT GUEILER REPORTEDLY ARRIVES IN PERU

PY102050 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2231 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Lima, 9 Aug (TELAM-EFE)--Former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler arrived today in Lima from La Paz, where she had been staying at the Apostolic Nunciature. Gueiler arrived in Lima aboard an FRG airliner.

Lidia Gueiler was ousted by a military coup on 17 July. The announcement that Lidia Gueiler was going to leave La Paz was issued by her daughter, Maria Teresa Perez Gueiler, in Paris, where she is presently living.

LATIN JOURNALIST RELEASED; U.S. JOURNALIST TO BE TRIED

PY092020 Paris AFP in Spanish 1940 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 9 Aug (AFP)--LATIN-REUTER journalist Gerardo Irusta was released here today several hours after his arrest. Sources of the REUTER-LATIN agency have reported that Irusta was treated properly and not subjected to physical or psychological pressures during the interrogation he underwent last night.

Meanwhile, the interior minister, Col Luis Arce Gomez, has disclosed that U.S. journalist Mary Helen Spooner of the British FINANCIAL TIMES was the leader of a group of journalists engaged in disseminating rumors and false reports. Interior Ministry sources have indicated that Spooner will be brought to trial in a regular court.

TWO U.S. PRIESTS DETAINED, WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN

PY082244 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1759 GMT 8 Aug 80

[By Rene Villegas]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 8 Aug (LATIN)--The Catholic Church, whose bishops declared themselves guardians of human rights on 24 July, expressed concern today at the detention of two more priests--both Americans--by armed civilians. A church source confirmed to LATIN that priests John Moynihan and William Cay of the Maryknoll congregation were detained last Tuesday in the town of Riberalta, almost 1,000 km north of here, close to the Brazilian border where they worked as missionaries. It was added that the two priests, arrested by civilians, were put abroad a plane with an unknown destination, and that the church initiated official steps here today to find out their whereabouts. Six other priests of Spanish nationality and members of the Jesuit and Salesian orders have been under detention since 17 July, according to church reports made earlier.

PRIEST CALLS FOR ECONOMIC BLOCKADE OF COUNTRY

PY091916 Paris AFP in Spanish 0230 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Sao Paulo, 8 Aug (AFP)--According to the statement of a Bolivian priest who left his country recently, only an economic blockade against Bolivia can topple General Garcia Meza's government. The priest, who asked that his name be kept secret, is one of the 300 persons--of whom 40 are church officials--sentenced to death by the intelligence services a few months before the 17 July coup d'etat, according to his own statement at a press conference sponsored by the Sao Paulo archbishop.

The priest said that armed resistance against the regime will begin little by little, but one of the main obstacles is the lack of arms. He added that 95 percent of the population opposes the military regime. So far the resistance has not been violent, restricting itself to strikes and roadblocks.

The people of Bolivia hope that the United States, the FRG, Venezuela and other countries will continue to strongly oppose General Garcia Meza and use economic pressures, the priest said. Only an economic blockade will force General Garcia Meza to turn over his post to the more moderate former military presidents, Gen Hugo Banzer or David Padilla, who have been maintaining a very strange silence, he stressed.

According to the priest, Siles Zuazo's clandestine government has no chance of being recognized abroad because it does not control a portion of theterritory. He also expressed his belief that Siles Zuazo will find it very difficult to remain underground.

He added that for the time being it is impossible to establish the number of deaths and prisoners because most of the allegedly missing opponents are probably underground.

The priest confirmed that drug traffickers played an active role in favor of the coupists and stressed the serious situation of Argentine political opponents who had sought refuge in Bolivia and are now threatened with expulsion.

Finally, the priest said that about 90 percent of the peasants are against the reactivation of the peasant-military pact which had been in effect during the regimes of Barrientos and Banzer.

INTERIOR MINISTRY REPORTS TRANSFER OF FOREIGN PRIESTS

PY091439 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] The foreign priests arrested in connection with the country's political changes have been transferred to the Apostolic Nunciature, according to information released by the Interior Ministry.

Meanwhile, members of the International Red Cross have reported visiting buildings where political prisoners are being held and have confirmed that the prisoners are being treated well. The visits were made at the suggestion of the Bolivian Red Cross. The international delegation will now go to rural areas to continue their inspection.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON VARIOUS ISSUES

PY091929 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1835 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Aug (NA)--The Bolivian foreign minister, Gen Javier Cerruto Calderon, stated today in this capital that the military regime "absolutely" is ignoring the creation of a clandestine government in Bolivia under the presidency of Hernan Siles Zuazo. "Undoubtedly the press and world opinion in general have been receiving totally distorted news," Cerruto said when he arrived here this afternoon on his way to Montevideo, where he will participate in the changing of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) into the Latin American Integration Association [Asociacion Latinoamericana de Integracion] [ALADI].

Cerruto also denied reports that Bolivian labor union leader Juan Lechin is seriously wounded. "You must have realized through the press that there is no evidence of this and it has been denied by the interior minister in the statement he made in La Paz."

The Bolivian foreign minister emphasized that his country has endured an isolation which "resulted from a conspiracy that was not only domestic, but also international."

Asked about reports from foreign news agencies concerning alleged Argentine interference in the coup d'etat which toppled Lidia Gueiler's government and cut off the process of democratization, Cerruto said: "I ignore these reports; they are meant to undermine the role which Bolivia and Bolivians play in deciding their own destiny."

The Bolivian foreign minister said that "there is absolute freedom of the press" in his country and that the news media are "operating normally."

Cerruto Calderon was met at Ezeiza International Airport by the under secretary of international economic relations, Raul Cura, and boarded a helicopter which took him to the Aeroparque Metropolitan Airport. From there another plane took him to Montevideo.

Asked if Bolivia will be able to mend its relations with the Andean Pact countries, which have unanimously condmned the military coup that ousted Mrs Gueiler's administration, Cerruto said: "Bolivia is undoubtedly working within the Andean Pact. There are some accords and decisions which are favorable to us, but others must be revised." He added that "American economic organizations are important mechanisms for the development of the member countries, especially the less developed ones."

As for the U.S. opposition to the new regime, Cerruto admitted that it harms his country because the United States "has a great deal of influence in the world, especially in this part of America."

FOREIGN MINISTRY SAYS GUATEMALA TO CONTINUE RELATIONS

PA082242 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1925 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 8 Aug (EFE)--The Bolivian Foreign Ministry today announced that the Guatemalan Government has recognized the military Junta headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

Other governments have also expressed their desire to maintain diplomatic relations with the new Bolivian Government. The Bolivian Foreign Ministry reported that those countries include South Korea, the Philippines and Malaysia, which through notes have expressed their desire to continue the ties of friendship and cooperation with this Andean country.

The Bolivian national reconstruction government has launched a diplomatic offensive to obtain recognition from the countries of the world which "respect national sovereignty" and the principle of "nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries."

PERUVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS BOLIVIANS GRANTED ASYLUM

PY091513 Paris AFP in Spanish 1425 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Lima, 9 Aug (AFP)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella confirmed here today that the Peruvian Embassy in Bolivia has granted political asylum to four Bolivian citizens. According to Arias, the refugees are Armando Roncal, former deputy for Sucre; Eduardo Perez Iribarne, AFP correspondent; Tomas Cabrera Perez, secretary general of the workers union federation [federacion sindical de trabajadores]; and Jorge Arzove, leader of the Federation of University Students.

Isabel Araujo, however, seems not to have been mentioned by the foreign minister, while according to Peruvian university professor Jose del Aguila, who arrived from La Paz yesterday, five persons have sought asylum at the Peruvian Embassy. [sentence as received]

The Peruvian foreign minister firmly denied reports that the embassy had refused to grant political asylum. He said in this regard that "our embassy in Bolivia was specifically instructed to act in compliance with the international accords signed by Peru and within the framework of strict respect for human rights, granting asylum to anyone who may ask for it."

Asked about the possibility of being summoned to answer questions by the Chamber of Deputies if Peru were to recognize the Bolivian military government, Arias said that Peru's position in this regard was clearly established in the recent declaration of the presidents of the Andean Group countries.

After pointing out the need to continue the evaluation of the Bolivian situation, Arias hinted at the possibility that the Bolivian affair could be discussed at the foreign ministers' level within the OAS.

PAZ ZAMORA ASSERTS UNION LEADER LECHIN STILL ALIVE

PA081750 EFE in Spanish 1418 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Bern, 8 Aug (EFE)--Bolivian union leader Juan Lechin is not dead, but is seriously injured and is being detained in an army general staff prison, Jaime Paz Zamora announced today.

Jaime Paz Zamora, the candidate for vice president of Bolivia who obtained the most votes in the recent democratic elections held in that country, is currently hospitalized near Washington after a military coup prevented the coalition he represented, the center-leftist Popular and Democratic Unity, from rising to power.

Paz Zamora, who is in charge of international relations for the clandestine Bolivian government organized 3 weeks after the military coup, told Swiss Radio International that "the objective of the national unity government is the construction of a national liberation democracy that will bring about a change in the Bolivian people's living conditions and in our country's relations of dependence."

'EXTREMIST INFILTRATION' REPORTED AMONG TEACHERS

PY081530 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Information and Sports Minister [as heard] Fernando Palacios has said that the cabinet has received a report on secondary school and university teachers and that a broad infiltration of extremist currents has been proved at those educational establishments. The cabinet ended a meeting at 1300 after a 6-hour session, and the information minister then reported that the cabinet had received a detailed report by Education and Culture Minister Ariel Coca on the teachers and there is clear evidence that extremist currents have infiltrated among them to the detriment of both schoolchildren and students. He explained that the government intends to normalize the situation and that some measures have been suggested to achieve the normal functioning of schools. The decision will probably become known within the next few hours.

INTERIOR MINISTER MEETS WITH EEC AMBASSADORS

FY102102 Paris AFP in Spanish 1928 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 9 Aug (AFP)--The Bolivian interior minister, Col Luis Arce Gomez, has authorized the visit of representatives of political, social and human rights organizations to check on the situation of Bolivian political prisoners.

This announcement was made by the interior minister during a meeting with representatives of the EEC: French Ambassador Raymond Cesaire, British Ambassador Adrian Buxton, and Italian Ambassador Giorgio Bosco.

Minister Arce blamed the disfigurement of the Bolivian image on the efforts of some irresponsible journalists and Marxist politicians who have distorted the news about the military uprising on 17 July.

The EEC spokesmen indicated that the meeting with the minister took place 18 days after it was requested. They pointed out that their first attempt to find out about the situation of arrested and missing persons and the number of fatalities caused by the advent of the new government received no answer.

"Minister Arce met with us yesterday and allowed us to hold a very frank discussion about the validity of human rights in Bolivia," they added. They also pointed out that their actions as French, British and Italian ambassadors were strictly personal and in no way implied that their countries had recognized the government headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

The EEC spokesmen told AFP that the Interior Ministry officials and the above-mentioned ambassadors had different viewpoints about the meaning of freedom of the press. However, they expressed their satisfaction over the frank manner in which the problems related to human rights had been discussed and over the authorization given to humanitarian delegations to visit the prisoners.

In this regard, diplomatic sources have announced that (Jahannes Gallan), leader of the General Confederation of French Workers and French representative to the International Labor Organization, and (Joe Norman), international secretary of the French Federation of Democratic Jurists, will arrive in Bolivia on Monday. The sources said that the visitors will tour various places where, according to Interior Minister Arce Gomez, 500 Bolivian political prisoners are being held.

SAFE-CONDUCTS LINKED TO DIPLOMATIC RECOGNITION

FY090205 Paris AFP in Spanish 2338 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 8 Aug (AFP)--According to reports from La Paz diplomatic circles, about 150 persons are under asylum in several embassies throughout La Paz.

It has been reported that the Bolivian Government is willing to issue safe-conduct papers as soon as the governments of those countries that have accepted refugees normalize their diplomatic relations with Bolivia.

According to the same sources, Mexico has received between 60 and 70 persons, Venezuela about 30, Peru about 5 and two unidentified Latin American countries another 12 persons. Furthermore, European nations have given refuge to about 30 persons because of friendship ties linking those persons to the countries opening their doors.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTS AMBASSADOR TO OAS

PY090050 Paris AFP in Spanish 0016 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 8 Aug (AFP)--The Bolivian Foreign Ministry reported today that Alberto Quiroga Garcia, a judge and a professor of international law, has been appointed Bolivian ambassador to the OAS.

Quiroga Garcia replaces Gonzalo Romero, who resigned his post immediately after the 17 July military coup headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

The new Bolivian ambassador has represented his country in several international meetings, including the Andean Pact Automotive Commission.

OAS Message 'Tacit Recognition'

PY082333 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Four more countries have recognized the new government-by-coup in Bolivia, namely, Guatemala, Malaysia, South Korea and the Philippines. The regime of Gen Luis Garcia Meza has already been recognized by other countries, including Brazil.

The OAS sent a wire signed by Secretary General Alejandro Orfila to the Bolivian military congratulating them for their country's independence day. Diplomatic circles have interpreted this gesture as tacit recognition of the new government in Bolivia.

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SUSPENDED DURING CURFEW

PY082246 Paris AFP in Spanish 1625 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] La Paz, 8 Aug (AFP)--The National Telecommunications Company (ENTEL) announced officially here that telephone and Telex communications with foreign countries will be suspended during curfew hours. ENTEL has sent letters to its main customers in La Paz announcing decision, which leaves the country incommunicado between 2000 and 0600. The measure is taken because of the difficulties of the company in transporting its employees.

However, La Paz maintains contact with foreign countries during those hours by Telex through the British West Coast Company.

BRIEFS

IDB LOAN--The first disbursement of an IDB loan for $86 million was received on Friday by the Ministry of Transport and Communications. This loan will be used to build the Chimore-Yapacani Highway. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 9 Aug 80 PY]

FIGUEIREDO PROMISES GUBERNATORIAL ELECTIONS IN 1982

PY090257 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] During a meeting with PDS [Social Democratic Party] Senate and House leaders, President Figueiredo said that there will be direct elections for governors in 1982, no matter what happens.

Figueiredo also asked PDS leaders to approve the (Alicio de Souza) amendment which postpones this year's municipal elections until 1982 by extending the mandates of mayors and councilmen. He said that the conditions to hold such elections do not exist.

AMENDMENTS TO FOREIGNERS STATUTE UNDER STUDY

PY080318 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 7 Aug 80 p 1

[Text] President Joao Baptista Figueiredo yesterday authorized Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel to initiate contacts with congressional political leaders for the purpose of studying possible amendments of the foreigners statute that was approved last Tuesday. This information was given by Social Communications Minister Said Farhat.

The consultations should lead to the preparation of another bill to be submitted to congress, because the government does not intend to impose amendments through a decree. The CNBB [National Brazilian Bishops Conference] Secretary General Dom Luciano Mendes de Almeida met yesterday with the justice minister and afterwards he announced that the church had decided "to place its confidence" in the government's move.

PRESTES REGAINS CONTACTS WITH LOYAL PCB SECTORS

PY082203 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] Luis Carlos Prestes, former secretary general of the Brazilian Communist Party (PCB), yesterday regained his political contacts with sectors who support him on the disagreement with the party's current leadership. In the morning he was visited by his daughter Anita Leocadia, who stated that her father would have a day "with many commitments."

Without commenting on the possibility that these contacts would foretell an aggravation of the PCB's internal split, Secretary General Giocondo Dias stated that "the concern at the moment is to struggle for unity, which is sought only by the democratic forces." He denied, however, that the trip which he and Prestes made to Moscow may have had some positive results which may lead to an understanding between the two factions.

Before leaving for the Soviet Union, the former PCB secretary general made several trips to different states, with the obvious objective of uniting the communist sectors which remained faithful to him. Those contacts with the party's rank and file resulted in the formation of "committees of PCB friends" of Sao Paulo, Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Ceara and Rio Grande do Sul. The latest committee to be established was that of Bahia, when the former communist leader was still abroad.

Secretary General Dias has tried to minimize the political force which these committees would have within the PCB organization, to the point of stating that he is unaware of their existence. He added that the disagreements between the current leadership and the group headed by Prestes "may perhaps be resolved without a confrontation."

## PCB Split Widens

FY082236 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 7 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] The split in the national leadership of the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB] between a faction led by former Secretary General Luis Carlos Prestes and another headed by current Secretary General Giocondo Dias is spreading to the party's rank and file. The first signs of the spreading split are the resignation of some reporters from the party's official newspaper VOZ DA UNIDADE in recent days.

Although the split was denied by the editors of VOZ DA UNIDADE and members of the PCB Central Committee who reside in Sao Paulo because "it does not help the party," the problems within the newspaper were confirmed by the departure of some journalists who walked out, accusing the weekly's editors of censoring some articles.

The editorial staff of VOZ DA UNIDADE follows the leadership of Giocondo Dias. Luis Carlos Prestes has never approved the publication of this newspaper and one time he refused to talk to the newspaper; he decided he would rather grant an exclusive interview to HORA DO POVO.

Although favoring Dias' faction, the editorial staff of VOZ DA UNIDADE had begun to split before the publication of the newspaper. Some of the journalists wanted VOZ DA UNIDADE to be a means of communication outside the party, and also felt that VOZ OPERARIA--former PCB organ--should be maintained as an internal means of communication among the members of the party.

The group which defended two newspapers felt that VOZ DA UNIDADE would become a means of communication to spread how the PCB views Brazil's real situation and to transmit the message to readers who purchase the paper from newspaper stands, while VOZ OPERARIA would continue as a means of indoctrination to help the party achieve more followers.

One position prevailed, however: the position defended by the group of journalists who felt that the existence of only one newspaper for the party was enough. The two groups have worked together for several months, but now the journalists who have resigned from VOZ DE UNIDADE accuse the newspaper's board of censoring some articles, sometimes even accusing them of "tending toward the left," contrary to the guidelines adopted by the PCB.

The same journalists also accuse the newspapers' board of not following the guidelines established for the publication of news, "many times publishing anything which arrives on the editing table," which makes the newspaper "many times incoherent, from one issue to the next."

## BRIEFS

OIL RISK CONTRACTS--PETROBRAS announced today the signing of two more risk contracts with a consortium formed by the Dutch Shell company and the U.S. [name indistinct] subsidiary. One of the contracts is for off-shore exploration on the continental shelf of Para State, and the other is for land exploration in the middle Amazonas region. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 0230 GMT 9 Aug 80 FY]

PINOCHET ANNOUNCES 11 SEP PLEBISCITE FOR NEW CONSTITUTION

FY110106 [Editorial Re[illegible]' Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish at 0102 GMT on 11 August 1980 begins live coverage fr[illegible]he Blue Room of the Diego Portales Building of a speech to the nation by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet.

President Pinochet says that the government junta has ended its study of the draft constitution, which marks an important event for the nation, since it is the people who will now decide their destiny. He says that "all national sectors" have expressed their opinions about this draft constitution. He reviews the situation that led to the military takeover of the government and he states that terrorism made a peaceful coexistence "impossible." He says that the analysis of this situation led to the conclusion that "we needed a new constitution."

Pinochet goes into detail about different aspects of the new constitution, saying that this constitution "is a guarantee to justice." After noting that the new constitution will go into effect "6 months" after it is approved by the people, he calls all Chileans "to a plebiscite" to be held "on 11 September 1980."

He states: "The draft approved by the government junta, while stating that the new constitution will go into effect 6 months after it is ratified by plebiscite, provides for what we will call a period of gradual development. The duration of this period is established as one presidential term in office--that is to say, 8 years--beginning on the day the constitution goes into effect. This period of time is also established for all future presidents of the nation."

OPPOSITION SECTORS PROPOSE NATIONAL AGREEMENT

FY080321 Paris AFP in Spanish 2335 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 8 Aug (AFP)--Sectors opposing the government headed by Gen Augusto Pinochet proposed today a great democratic agreement to end the violence that has been unleashed in the Chilean capital over the past few weeks.

Although political parties were disbanded by the military regime, representatives of Christian democracy, social democracy and the left issued simultaneous appeals to achieve a national consensus and to repudiate extremist violence.

A communique issued by Christian democracy states that only a great national democratic agreement will be able to overcome violence, revenge, division and terrorism.

Moreover, a group of personalities involved with radical (social democratic) and socialist factions noted: We make an appeal to all Chileans to achieve a great national consensus.

Both communiques were issued after a wave of political violence that has been attributed to the extreme left and right sectors, which started on 15 July with the killing of the director of the army intelligence school, Lt Col Roger Vergara, who was machinegunned in his car.

Spokesmen for the Christian Democratic Party said that this violent and tense situation is the result of the strict laws that have ruled the lives of 11 million Chileans since a military coup ousted the late Socialist President Salvador Allende 7 years ago. They added that a democratic agreement that includes the armed forces and all civilian sectors is urgently needed.

These political proposals were made amid persistent rumors that President Pinochet will make an important announcement to the nation in a few hours. Several sources consulted have not confirmed this rumor, but they did say that the government may issue a new constitutional draft that would be subjected to a referendum.

SIX PERSONS ARRESTED FOR TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

FY082226 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] The National Information Center (CNI) has officially reported the arrest of six persons, who have been identified as (Nolvia Ternuter Dominguez), (Virginia and (Genoveva Villalon Fuentes), (Martin Humberto Hernandez Vasquez), (Eliana Michele Jobet and (Isabel Pizarro Cifuentes).

According to the CNI, these people have been arrested in connection with the latest terrorist activities which have taken place in the country.

FRENCH EMBASSY CONCERNED OVER ARREST OF STUDENT

FY082229 Paris AFP in Spanish 1552 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 8 Aug (AFP)--The French Embassy in Chile has voiced its concern to the Chilean authorities over the whereabouts of French student Michele Berthe Jobet, who was abducted here yesterday, Thursday, by a group of unidentified persons.

Michele Jobet, 27 years of age, is a student of biology at the University of Chile and is married to Guilaume LeBlanc, a Chilean of French descent who was arrested by the nation's security forces a few weeks ago.

The French student was abducted together with five classmates while they were walking in a residential area of Santiago.

According to well-informed sources, Ambassador Emmanuel de Casteja has requested of the Foreign Relations Ministry a report on the reasons for Michele Jobet's arrest and her whereabouts.

CATHOLIC YOUTH LEADER ABDUCTED BY ARMED MEN

FY102115 Paris AFP in Spanish 1853 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 9 Aug (AFP)--Albiana Evendano Garrido, leader of the Chilean Catholic Working Youth [Juventud Obrera Catolica--JOC] has been abducted by a group of unknown persons armed with submachineguns, according to information released here today.

When the JOC leader was abducted in a Santiago neighborhood, she was accompanied by an unidentified Brazilian citizen whose identity documents the alleged security agents took away. According to witnesses, the armed unit was looking for the extremists who have held up banks and who allegedly machinegunned the director of the army intelligence school, Lt Col Roger Vergara, on 15 July.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION--A report issued by the Industrial Development Association (SOFOFA) states that industrial production during the first 6 months of the year increased by 3.7 percent as compared to the same period during 1979. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Aug 80 FY]

CABINET RESIGNS: PRESIDENT TO REPLY SOON

PA0818Z47 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Paul Zambrano report from the presidential press office in Quito]

[Text] President Jaime Roldos Aguilera's cabinet has resigned.

The text of the resignation states:

Mr President:

We have had the honor and the immense satisfaction of being members of your cabinet and of collaborating with you during this decisive period for the consolidation of democracy in Ecuador.

With admiration and true affection, we have witnessed your relentless dedication to the mission assigned to you by the Ecuadorean people.

As ministers and secretaries of state, we have also appreciated the intelligence and straightforwardness with which you have faced the difficult task of guiding the nation during these delicate moments of democratic restoration.

Since it could be other way, we have supported and are supporting you, Mr President, in your determination to seek a true solution to the economic problems left by the dictatorship, many of which threatened the production of staples.

As part of your government, we shared our portion of the responsibility in your decisions to confront this serious situation and also in decisions of a social nature to achieve the Ecuadorean people's full human and social potential.

A new session of the national chamber of representatives is about to begin by constitutional mandate. We all hope that a constructive spirit will prevail which will permit a fruitful working relationship with the executive branch that will help consolidate the democratic institutions.

In these circumstances, it is necessary that you, Mr President, be free to choose your collaborators in accordance with prevailing political conditions. For this reason, we present our resignations from the posts, which we feel wl have discharged with the necessary diligence corresponding to the honor you bestowed upon us.

We take advantage of the occasion to reiterate to you, Mr President, our friendship and support.

Very truly, God, fatherland and liberty.

Dr Carlos Feraud Blum, minister of government; Dr Galo Garcia Feraud, minister of education and culture [as heard]; Rodrigo Paz Delgado, minister of finance and credit; Francisco Saa Chacon, minister of public works and communications; Dr Germanico Salgado Penaherrera, minister of industries, commerce and integration; Dr Humberto Guillen Murillo, minister of public health; Dr Antonio Andrade Pajardo, minister of agriculture and livestock; Dr Jose Francisco Salgado, minister of labor; Inez Arrata de Sorroza, minister of social welfare, Alejandro Roman Armendariz, secretary general of the public administration; Carlos Cortes Castro, national secretary of public information.

It was reported at the presidential press office that the resignation of the ministers is under consideration by the president, who will decide whatever he deems advisable within a few days.

CHAMBER ELECTS PRO-ROLDOS BACA CARBO AS PRESIDENT

PA102223 Paris AFP in Spanish 2010 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Quito, 10 Aug (AFPO--The government of Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos was strengthened today with the election of Raul Baca Carbo of the Democratic Left as president of the National Chamber of Representatives--the legislative branch.

Baca Carbo, who has government support, was able to win by a narrow margin. He received 34 votes while his rival, Carlos Julio Arosemena Monroy, the candidate of the opposition, got 33.

The election of the president of the National Chamber of Representatives was very important for the government because it represented having a legislative majority which would facilitate an administration without the obstacles that the previous one had.

This victory of the candidate of the democratic left is also a political victory of the government over Assad Bucaram, leader of the Concentration of Popular Forces.

ABOUT 20 WOUNDED IN SHOOTOUT AT AMBATO UNIVERSITY

PA092110 Paris AFP in Spanish 1551 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Ambato, Ecuador, 9 Aug (AFP)--Approximately 20 persons were wounded, some of them seriously, in a shootout at the technical university here, 121 km south of Quito, between political student groups fighting for ideological hegemony in this educational center.

The armed clash occurred between political groups fighting the university leadership. Some groups are calling for students to come to class in various schools and others want the same thing, but only after the former rector, who was dismissed, is reinstated.

When student followers of former Rector Raul Armendariz tried to enter the university, the members of the Movement for University Dignity [Movimiento de Dignidad Universitaria--MDU] repelled them with gunfire, even using automatic weapons.

The wounded include students, professors and university employees, some of them very seriously, such as the dean of the auditing school, who received two bullet wounds in the abdomen and was taken to Quito.

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS TIES WITH CHILE, OTHER COUNTRIES

PY082221 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0615 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Lima, 8 Aug (TELAM)--Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella has stated that diplomatic relations between Peru and Chile will improve gradually in due time.

In answering questions from the press, the minister avoided saying whether these relations were stymied or were improving. At this point Chilean-Peruvian relations are being maintained at the level of charge d'affaires since January 1979, when Chilean Ambassador Francisco Bulnes was declared persona non grata and charged with espionage.

Arias Stella also said that relations with Ecuador are very good and recalled that former President Galo Plaza had attended the inauguration of President Belaunde Terry.

The foreign minister exercised some caution when asked about relations with Bolivia. He said that for the time being the cabinet has not analyzed the problem, but that it is possible that it will do so in the future.

APRISTA PARTY DISSIDENT LEADER ATTACKED

PY070303 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0215 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Lima, 5 Aug (LATIN)--Senator Luis Alberto Sanchez, one of the founders of the Aprist Party of Peru [PAP], was attacked today by unknown persons 2 days after having headed a split within his party followed by more than 100 dissident leaders, his wife reported.

Mrs Rosa de Sanchez has told the press that the senator had bruises on his face and head after being hit by three persons. He was attacked near his house, in the Miraflores District, as he was going to congress to attend a meeting. Sanchez, one of the leading Peruvian political historians, was a close friend of PAP founder Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, who died last year.

Sanchez, 78, who is partially blind, last Sunday refused to recognize the election of PAP officials at the party's national congress held in the city of Trujillo, 550 km from Lima.

EL COMERCIO INTERVIEWS NICARAGUA'S CORDOVA

PA100328 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 3 Aug 80 p 4

[Excerpt] In an exclusive interview with this newspaper, Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Government Junta, has said Nicaragua views with great satisfaction the democratic and progressive change in Peru on passing from a de facto to a de jure system.

Cordova Rivas spoke to this newspaper shortly after arriving from Cusco. He will leave for Managua at 0700 today after having stayed in Peru for 1 week as an official guest at Fernando Belaunde's presidential inauguration.

A tenacious opponent of the Somoza dictatorship since his student days and representative of the Democratic Conservative Party in the junta which rules his country, Cordova Rivas said he is sure the Belaunde government will greatly help Peru. Here is the brief interview:

[Question] What is your opinion of Nicaragua's current situation?

[Answer] The Nicaraguan revolution is moving forward. It is true that it has many enemies. The main reason for this hostility is the fact that Nicaragua can serve as an example for many peoples of America.

[Question] Particularly in the area?

[Answer] Particularly in the area. It is in that sense that we have many enemies. Even Somoza has not given up and he has given money to all the media of the Central American area so they will try to destabilize the revolutionary government. But the truth is that the revolution is 1 year old. We celebrated that first anniversary and world personalities came to the celebrations. Nicaragua has won the confidence of the countries of the world, which are providing loans and economic aid. Just as there has been talk of the German miracle and the Japanese miracle, so too will there be talk of the Nicaraguan miracle.

[Question] Miracles can also be achieved with unity. Is that unity effective among all the members of the Nicaraguan Government junta?

[Answer] There is no problem in the government junta. There is homogeneity in the leadership of the revolutionary movement. The fact that pluralism exists does not mean there is division. We manage the country with complete independence of views. We meet and decide the laws and decrees that should be issued. Of course if there was some very marked ideological difference or clear difference in views one could say that there is disagreement. But the fact is that the members of the government junta maintain a very homogeneous collegial leadership and the country is moving forward.

[Question] What dangers does Nicaragua face 1 year after its revolution?

[Answer] There are two: domestic and foreign reaction.

[Question] In the domestic area?

[Answer] The extreme left, or as I describe it, the left of books, which wants to undertake the process of changes in the country in a completely different way from what the general directorate of the Sandinist Front has outlined, which is through political pluralism and a mixed economy.

[Question] And in the external area?

[Answer] Those are the fascist, imperialist and reactionary forces which want to halt my country's advance.

## BRIEFS

UK SEA RIGHTS OFFICIAL--Lord (Donaldson), president of the British Association for Sea Rights, arrived in Lima yesterday. Lord (Donaldson) has come to take part in the International Seminar on the Law of the Sea between 5-9 August. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Aug 80 PY]

BOWDLER MEETING WITH PRESIDENT HERRERA REPORTED

PA082119 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] William Bowdler, who late in Somoza Debayle's genocidal regime tried to keep him in power until 1981 in Nicaragua but was unable to succeed due to the weapons and courage of the people, whose sole vanguard was the Sandinist National Liberation Front, is now in Venezuela, at La Casona, President Luis Herrera Campins' residence. Of course, although Bowdler was not successful in Nicaragua, he is still very much involved in Salvadoran affairs. He has been promoted by Carter to assistant secretary of state, and that is how he came to Caracas today.

VENPRES reported that Bowdler was accompanied by U.S. Ambassador William Luers during his meeting with the Venezuelan president doday. It added that Bowdler said that he and Herrera Campins discussed general hemispheric topics.

VENPRES also reported that Richard Lee McCall, assistant secretary for international organization affairs, today concluded his tour of enezuela and went on to Brazil. He will visit other nations later.

BRAZILIAN ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

PA082358 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1435 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 7 Aug (LATIN)--Ernani Ayrosa da Silva, Brazilian Armed Forces chief of staff, has begun a 7-day official visit to Venezuela with a meeting with Defense Minister Gen Tomas Antonio Abreu Rascanieri [as received].

General Da Silva was met yesterday at Simon Bolivar International Airport by his host, Venezuelan Army Commander Gen Rafael Marin Granadillo, who will decorate him tonight with the Venezuelan Army Cross at a ceremony at the armed forces military circle in Caracas.

The Brazilian official will also visit Guayana City, 700 km southeast of Caracas, and Margarita Island, in eastern Venezuela.

OIL INDUSTRY REPORTS 1979 PROFIT NEAR $3 BILLION

PA092312 Paris AFP in Spanish 2145 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Caracas, 9 Aug (AFP)--The net consolidated Venezuelan oil industry profits for 1979 amounted to 12.48 billion bolivares ($2.9 billion), Alfonso Ravard, president of the Venezuelan Petroleum Company, said here today.

Ravard described the financial results of the oil industry's operations as very satisfactory and emphasized that government participation in taxes and revenues and in affiliated companies increased substantially in 1979 with the overall result of substantially higher participation by the nation.

He said 1979 net profits increased 6.22 billion bolivares ($1.45 billion) over 1978.

He added that government participation increased 56 percent in 1979, increasing from 24.56 billion bolivares in 1978 to 38.29 billion in 1979.

Ravard said the nation's participation in taxes, royalties and profits in the industry was 56.26 bolivares per barrel in 1979 compared to 38.68 in 1978.

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS KILLING OF NEWSMAN IN EL SALVADOR

PA100224 Paris AFP in Spanish 0055 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Aug (AFP)--The Mexican Government this afternoon indignantly condemned the violence in El Salvador which has claimed an innocent victim, Mexican journalist Ignacio Rodriguez Terrazas, who was killed in circumstances which still must be explained.

This is stated in a Foreign Affairs Secretariat communique which recalls that Rodriguez was fulfilling his duty as correspondent of the newspaper UNO MAS UNO and the magazine PROCESO, both of Mexico City.

The Mexican Government demands that the case be investigated and that those found to be responsible be punished, adds the communique.

It also states that according to the desires of his surviving relatives, the journalist's body will be brought from San Salvador to Mexico City tomorrow morning and then taken to Chihuahua for burial.

A Mexican Government plane has been sent to San Salvador with his relatives and representatives of the information media to bring his body back, concluded the communique.

Newspaper Denunciation

PA091859 Paris AFP in Spanish 1559 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Aug (AFP)--The way in which Ignacio Rodriguez, a Mexican newsman who was a reporter for the newspaper UNO MAS UNO and the magazine PROCESO in San Salvador, was killed has prompted the indignation of the Mexican press.

According to the Mexican newspaper UNO MAS UNO (center-leftist), Rodriguez was killed yesterday presumably by members of the National Guard of El Salvador.

It was reported that the 28-year-old newsman was shot in the chest and the bullet that killed him is from a G-3 weapon used by the National Guard.

UNO MAS UNO explained that UPI correspondents Raul Beltran and John Hoagland were working with Rodriguez when he was attacked.

The Mexican newspaper noted that the three newsmen heard shots near the government center in San Salvador and arrived near the scene of the scuffle in a vehicle indentified with a sign saying international press on it.

UNO MAS UNO explained that a shot was heard when they got out of the car and Rodriguez fell. When the reporters accompanying Rodriguez rebuked the officer in charge of the checkpoint, he yelled: You are the ones to blame. It is your fault.

In an official communique, Defense Minister Col Jose Guillermo Garcia explained that the shot was fired by leftist snipers.

However, UNO MAS UNO added that eyewitnesses who were consulted by the international press affirmed that the attack was carried out by Salvadoran military men.

In Mexico, the Latin American Journalists Federation, through its secretary general, Genaro Carnero Checa, described the incident as bestial and blamed the genocidal Christian Democratic junta for the crime.

Whoever says that this killing was just a matter of fate as part of the risks involved in a profession that is becoming increasingly dangerous in this Latin America torn by dictatorships and wars is lying, UNO MAS UNO said in today's editorial.

The newspaper added that those who killed Ignacio Rodriguez knew very well who they were aiming at; they were aiming at a newsman who, in objectively reporting the Salvadoran civil war, has only defended the rights and aspirations of a people who struggle against a regime that keeps killing their fellow countrymen.

CARRINGTON, PRICE DISCUSS BELIZE INDEPENDENCE

PA100333 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2016 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Aug (EFE)--British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has said here that Guatemala has become the main obstacle to Belize's independence.

In a statement shortly before returning to his country last night, Lord Carrington also accused Cuba of being a center of international destabilization and an "exporter of revolution."

The British official indicated that his country's objective is to grant independence to Belize "as soon as possible" since this issue cannot continue "to drag on indefinitely."

However, he added that Guatemala's territorial claims will not prevent Belize from becoming an independent nation.

Carrington stressed that "a clear agreement with Guatemala must be reached before independence is granted to Belize."

Carrington also disclosed that he met with Belizean Premier George Price in Mexico in a meeting at which he said "reasons for encouragement" emerged.

The direct result of that meeting will be the immediate trip to Belize by the British official in charge of negotiations on Belize's independence in order to express in concrete terms the results of the talks between Price and Carrington.

REGIONAL PLANNING MINISTERS MEET IN GUATEMALA

PA092316 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1711 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 9 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The meeting of Central American planning ministers today decided to urge the Central American governments to speed up the implementation of already identified regional development projects.

Raul Sierra Franco, secretary general of Central American integration, told ACAN-EFE that those projects deal with such important fields as transportation, industry and agro-industry. Sierra Franco participated in the meeting and said that another important decision is that of institutionalizing the operation of the science and technology committee of Central America and Panama.

The ministers agreed that it is advisable that the committee sponsored by the OAS advise the meeting of Central American economic integration ministers in their integration work. Another resolution of the Central American planning ministers was to take immediate steps to draw up a common policy on science and technology for Central America.

They also decided that Central America will participate as a bloc in the forthcoming UN Assembly on economic development. This international meeting is viewed as very important for the developing countries and it will be held from 25 August to 5 September in New York.

COSTA RICA

TEXT OF EL SALVADOR'S MORALES-CARAZO JOINT COMMUNIQUE

PA080307 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Joint communique issued by Salvadoran junta member Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich and Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo on Morales Ehrlich's visit to Costa Rica on 4 August]

[Text] On 4 August 1980 Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio and Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, member of the Salvadoran Government junta, held a meeting in San Jose during the private visit that Dr Morales Ehrlich paid to Costa Rica.

At the meeting they discussed and exchanged views and opinions on the serious Central American situation and both President Carazo and Dr Morales agreed that the strengthening of the ties of friendship and cooperation among the peoples of the area should be a common goal toward the achievement of an effective and stable peace in the region.

Dr Morales briefed the Costa Rican president on the pacification efforts and the successes achieved. The gradual incorporation of all his country's forces into the process of social change has helped these efforts.

Dr Morales also explained the important measures adopted by the Salvadoran Government to consolidate his country's socioeconomic reorganization and the incorporation of the great popular majority into the process currently underway in the country with the consequent isolation and weakening of the leftist and rightist extreme groups.

Dr Morales Ehrlich expressed thanks on behalf of the Salvadoran junta for the way in which the situation posed by the recent occupation of the Costa Rican Embassy in El Salvador was handled and for the Costa Rican Government's efforts to resolve that situation peacefully.

Dr Morales Ehrlich expressed to President Carazo the Salvadoran Government's gratitude for Costa Rica's efforts to find a solution to the energy problem and over the success obtained in the achievement of the energy cooperation program for the Central American and Caribbean countries which was signed on 3 August 1980 by the Mexican and Venezuelan presidents and which signifies an important contribution to the solution of the energy supply crisis which the region has been experiencing.

Dr Morales Ehrlich also expressed thanks for President Carazo's struggle in defense of coffee prices. He also voiced his support and participation in the forthcoming meeting of Pan-Cafe which has been convened by the Costa Rican president and which is an extremely important step within the policy of obtaining better prices for the basic product of our economies.

Dr Morales Ehrlich told President Carazo about the Salvadoran revolutionary government Junta's decision to return to the constitutional process through popular elections in an open and free consultation, with the participation of all political trends, in order to culminate the revolutionary process currently underway in the country. This decision will be formally announced before the end of August. It includes the establishment of a central electoral council, the approval of the legal regulations of the electoral process and the review of the list of voters. This announcement was received by President Carazo with expressions of justified joy.

Within this context, President Carazo expressed his congratulations to the Salvadoran junta in view of its decision to change the country's situation and its efforts to obtain a stable peace with Honduras, thus definitely overcoming an unjustified situation which prevented harmonious relations in the area.

President Carazo told Dr Morales Ehrlich that, at the initiative of Panamanian President Aristides Royo, there is a plan to hold a meeting of Central American presidents and chiefs of state very soon for the purpose of consolidating joint and solidaristic solutions of the region's problems.

Both President Carazo and Dr Morales Ehrlich agreed on implementing the decisions adopted by their respective governments regarding the exchange of technicians for observation and common work in specific areas of popular participation, particularly in the fields of health, agricultural activities, housing and cooperative and self-management enterprises. They also announced a program of exchange of visits by industrialists and labor and peasant leaders as well as of newsmen so they can view the situation in the two countries objectively.

President Carazo announced that Salvadoran peasants have been invited to visit Costa Rica on 15 September when, on occasion of the celebration of the anniversary of independence, title deeds will be turned over to Costa Rican peasants in an act of affirmation of social justice.

President Carazo expressed Costa Rica's full solidarity with the Salvadoran Government and people and reiterated to the distinguished visitor the ties of close friendship which link both governments and peoples and Costa Rica's position in the face of El Salvador's domestic situation, as well as its support of the sister people and government in their struggle for the achievement of real peace and social justice.

President Carazo and Dr Morales Ehrlich agreed to express their firmest condemnation of the recent coup in Bolivia, which destroyed the process of democratic recovery being carried out by the Bolivian people. The coup flagrantly violates the third point of article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which both Costa Rica and El Salvador believe must be respected.

Dr Morales Ehrlich warmly congratulated the Costa Rican people and voiced his hope that the climate of peace, tranquillity and democratic institutionality which distinguishes Costa Rica will prevail.

President Carazo and Dr Morales Ehrlich stressed the historic brotherhood existing between the peoples of El Salvador and Costa Rica and confirmed the great relations existing between the two governments.

PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER TO RESIGN, ENTER PRESIDENTIAL RACE

PA101820 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 5 Aug 80 p 6A

[By Rodolfo Martin]

[Excerpts] Rodolfo Mendez Mata, minister of public works and transportation, will resign shortly to engage in politics and seek the presidential nomination for the Unity Party [PU].

Reasons

Persons close to Mendez are convinced that he agreed to enter the race after holding many meetings with party leaders at which the conclusion was reached that he has special characteristics as a candidate.

One such reason is that he is regarded as the only person capable of maintaining unity among the various PU currents as he has always maintained an equidistant position between the major PU groups, i.e., the Democratic Renovation and Calderonist Republican groups.

He is also regarded as the only candidate capable of defeating Luis Alberto Monge of the National Liberation Party.

## EL SALVADOR

FDR ANNOUNCES GENERAL STRIKE FOR 13-15 AUG

FDR News Conference

PA100300 San Salvador La Voz Panamericana in Spanish 0217 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Excerpts of news conference by the Revolutionary Democratic Front with local and foreign newsmen 7 August at the Human Rights Commission offices in San Salvador--recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified speaker] [in progress]...The amount of the intervention and support for the junta are no longer enough to maintain the Christian Democratic military junta in power. There are indications of a plan to intervene directly in the country. This is what we gather from what the Honduran Government has said, indicating that troops will be sent to the zone between El Salvador and Honduras, which is supposed to be a demilitarized zone.

It has been said that an alternative is to have OAS troops placed there. This is a maneuver which confirms the intentions of justifying open intervention in the internal affairs of El Salvador by imperialism. We denounce this and at the same time we are warning against such action, which should be carefully analyzed, because as we have often said, the people will do anything to defend their rights and will not rest until they reach their final objective, which is to establish a revolutionary democratic government.

We have also been informed of the movement of U.S. troops to Panama, to what is known as the Southern Command. We are analyzing these things because they show clearly the intentions of imperialism of intervening openly in Salvadoran internal affairs, preparing for a direct intervention.

I am going to repeat some of the things I have said in view of the fact that more newsmen have arrived now. Our companero here is going to brief newsmen on what has already been said.

[Second unidentified speaker] For the companero newsmen who have just arrived, we are going to summarize what has been said so far. First, we gave a brief report of the activities that the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] delegations have carried out abroad. We have obtained the support of many countries, labor leaders, solidarity committees and ruling and opposition political parties. Summarizing, we can say that FDR delegations which have been to Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean have had good success in all these places in putting across the FDR's objectives. We would also like to point out the fact that FDR delegations were received by government officials in some of the countries they visited. This proves the acceptance and support that some European and Latin American governments are giving to the struggle of the Salvadoran people.

We have been informed that next week, on 13, 14 and 15 August, a nationwide strike will be held according to FDR plans. This strike will be greater than the last strike.

We also discussed the answer that the dictatorship has given to the FDR's plans, which has been to increase the military patrols in the streets and to use the media to attack the FDR, to say that it was weak, that it had lost the people's support, that is has internal division.

To all this, all we can say that the Salvadoran people will have the last word. We are not just going to have a strike next week. It is not going to be like the last time, when the people only had passive participation, in other words, even if they did not go to work, they participated very little in mass activities. This time, the people are going to have active participation. We are going to prove once more to the murderous Christian Democratic junta that the Salvadoran people have a clear idea of what a government is with the FDR. We are going to hold public rallies. We realize that the military junta is going to try to repress our activities, but the people are going to make use of the legitimate right of self-defense. We are not going to stand for any massacre of the people during the strike days.

Another thing we said was that the FDR is becoming stronger as days go by. The women at the central market have confirmed their support for the strike. The members of the revolutionary Democratic action have also joined our movement. Next week we are going to announce the names of other organizations that are going along with us. This will give you an idea of the people's support.

We also wish to call on local and foreign media to publish this information for the Salvadoran people and the cover the activities to be carried out during the strike. We want the reports to be objective. We want to reiterate our appreciation to the newsmen and say we are sorry but we have no cocktail parties; we cannot affort it. Instead we express our sincere appreciation for whatever you do on behalf of our cause and we also would like to see newsmen overcome all obstacles.

We want to tell you the FDR's objectives in this strike:

1. To demand that U.S. intervention in the internal affairs of El Salvador stop.

2. To lift the state of siege. We all know that the military junta has resorted to the state of siege because it is not able to govern the country and lacks the people's support. For this reason the FDR demands the lifting of the state of siege.

3. We are also demanding the return of the university to its legitimate authorities.

4. We are demanding the release of all political prisoners and missing persons, among them our Companero Cesar (?Parker), all the members of the board of directors of the transportation workers union who are under arrest, which is a clear repressive measure by the regime to intimidate our companeros from the transportation services.

We have been told that companeros from the transportation services throughout the country are receiving threats. We are asking the bus owners to support the strike conscientiously. We have definite reports about military authorities in the departments pressuring store and bus owners not to support the strike. We know what can happen in this country to anyone who defies the threats of the authorities.

We are also demanding the release of Companero Raul Balmes of the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR); of the secretary general of the Union of Slum Area Dwellers (UPT); of Companero Miguel Varela of the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation (FENASTRAS); of companeros from trade unions and political organizations.

We are also demanding abolition of decree 296, which controls the right of public employees to organize.

We are demanding respect for the physical and moral integrity of teachers, because since 22 June about 80 of our companeros have been murdered, and we know that hundreds of schools are not functioning because of the constant repressive threats to teachers.

We are also demanding freezing of [words indistinct] and reduction of prices of spare parts for buses and other vehicles. The situation is so serious that many cooperatives are about to go bankrupt.

We are demanding abolition of the law that curtails freedom of expression. We know many newsmen have been murdered; others persecuted, threatened and expelled from the country. The purpose behind all this is to keep the Salvadoran people from knowing the truth.

We are also demanding that the Salvadoran Social Security Institute keep its promise to the workers to increase their wages, as approved in May.

These are some of the objectives being pursued by our strike, in accordance with the struggle the Salvadoran people are waging. We are trying to pass from the stage of resistance and defense to new political action in our country. This is, in summary, the content of this news conference and we are ready to answer your questions.

## Labor Ministry Countermeasures

PA092105 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 10 Aug 80 pp 4, 14

[Text] Guarantees of free labor activity, development of management-labor relations and the creation of new jobs have been announced by the Labor and Social Welfare Ministry "to stop illegal actions and strikes."

Labor Minister Julio Alfredo Samayoa has listed the measures, regulations and laws that will enter into effect "in a search for the social calm that is so needed by the Salvadoran people." He made these statements in a public event held at the Spanish Center.

He also discussed enforcement of the law against those who violate the regulations in the constitution regarding management-labor relations.

It was reported that the various labor and management groups are completely oppossed to the announced strike "because a compulsory strike carried out for political reasons leads nowhere."

It is believed that a new strike will only hurt the low-income sectors, such as the workers and employees.

The strike will deeply hurt the country's economy, which has already deteriorated greatly because of the violence.

According to Labor Ministry regulations, workers who participate in illegal strikes will be subject to the law and will not get paid for the days they do not work.

It was also said in various labor and management sectors that full guarantees are expected from the authorities so that when these strikes occur those in disagreement with them can carry out their normal activities.

Businessmen's Opposition to Strike

PA090009 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 8 Aug 80 pp 3, 13

[Text] Spokesmen of the country's production sector said yesterday that the new proposed strike, scheduled for next week by leftist groups, is "absurd and desperate."

They said the new proposed strike by the extremist organizations will fail. "The Salvadoran people," they said, "are aware that the present economic crisis can be solved only through productive work, since if matters continue to deteriorate the whole country will go into bankruptcy."

"Any other measure will not really help end the crisis," they said, and added that "even foreign loans will not help very much since these are debts which must be repaid. The only way to create wealth is to produce."

The spokesmen said that "there is growing confidence among the working people because of the security guaranteed by the armed forces and the security corps."

They said proof of this was the manner in which the people took advantage of the August festival to enjoy themselves, both in the capital and in the various resorts in the country.

U.S. 'TACITLY RECOGNIZES' FDR AS 'BELLIGERENT FORCE'

PA082222 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 2-3 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] The constant repression and continued human rights violations by the Salvadoran Government junta will be denounced at the United Nations by Maria Nella Garcia Villa, chairman of the International Rights of Man Federation, located in Paris.

Maria Nella is also chairman of the Salvadoran Human Rights Committee. She will present an illustrated document at the United Nations showing the critical Salvadoran political situation arising from the abuses committed by the armed forces all over the country.

The UN meeting will be held in Geneva in the middle of this month.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] has suspended a scheduled interview by an important U.S. television network, in which it would reveal the abuses committed by the Salvadoran Army. [paragraph continues]

This interview was used by the government junta for propaganda purposes, claiming that the FDR arranged it because it expected planning Minister Atilio Vieytez to appear on it. The State Department had invited the FDR representatives to a private meeting, which was described as successful by U.S. officials and FDR members.

U.S. circles approved of the meeting. The State Department officials were interested in learning the FDR's attitude. It was said that the State Department has tacitly recognized the FDR as a belligerent force in the country.

MEXICAN NEWSMAN KILLED COVERING SHOOTOUT

PA090225 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Carlos Samayoa report from San Salvador--live--or recorded]

[Text] A Mexican newsman died here this afternoon. He was 28-year-old Ignacio Rodriguez, who was covering events taking place at the government building. Guerrillas attacked a truck bringing the relief for the customs police protecting the passport office at the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Ignacio Rodriguez was covering the incident when he received a fatal bullet wound. He was taken immediately to the Salvadoran polyclinic a few blocks away, but died there. Nothing could be done to save his life.

The Mexican newsman was a correspondent for the Mexican daily UNO MAS UNO, the magazine PROCESO and the daily NORTE, also of Mexico. He was in the country covering events in this small Central American republic.

We can also report that a customs policeman also died in the attack by the guerrillas. The guerrillas attacked from hills near the government building.

Death Termed 'Accidental'

PA092219 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1825 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Aug (LATIN)--The civilian-military junta has described the death of Mexican newsman Ignacio Rodriguez as "accidental" and has expressed its condolences to the Mexican Embassy.

Rodriguez, correspondent for the Mexican NEWSPAPERS UNO MAS UNO and NORTE DE CHIHUAHUA and PROCESO magazine, was shot to death yesterday by a sharpshooter during a shootout between guerrillas and soldiers. According to government junta member Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, the newsman was "accidentally" shot by someone who mistook him for a guerrilla.

Raul Beltran, a Salvadoran radio newsman, told Morales Ehrlich last night that Rodriguez was focusing the telephoto lens on his camera when he suddenly said, "I've been shot," and fell to the ground near the vehicle behind which he had taken cover. According to the report, Rodriguez could have been shot by a soldier who mistook him for a guerrilla on seeing him hiding behind a vehicle using the telephoto lens.

It has been reported that the newsman's remains will be taken to Mexico tomorrow once his relatives, who arrived here last night, finish the paperwork.

The association of Salvadoran newsmen has sent a message to its Mexican colleagues and presented its condolences to the Mexican Embassy in San Salvador.

AT LEAST 114 KILLED IN WEEK'S POLITICAL VIOLENCE

PA092221 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1738 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 9 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--At least 114 people were killed this week in political violence in El Salvador.

The Salvadoran Armed Forces reported that 26 of those 114 were peasants killed by leftist guerrillas Thursday in a rural area in northern El Salvador. Eight other people died the same day in two different clashes in two towns. To the 34 killed Thursday must be added 32 killed Tuesday and 20 Monday, making those 3 days the week's most violent.

Clashes between government troops and guerrillas have intensified in recent days, apparently as part of a new leftist offensive in preparation for a 3-day national strike scheduled for next week.

GUERRILLAS ATTACK POLICE POST, GOVERNMENT CENTER

PA092134 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1818 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Unidentified guerrillas today attacked the police post in the Montserrat neighborhood in San Salvador. Reports by residents indicate that shooting began at approximately 0430. The 45-minute incident alarmed the residents. They said that there were apparently no dead or wounded.

PRTC Attack

PA092135 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1850 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Through an anonymous telephone call to this station, the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers [PRTC] has taken responsibility for the attack on the government center. Yesterday at approximately 1700 there was intense shooting at the government center when a customs police truck was attacked. Several people were wounded and Mexican newsman Ignacio Rodriguez of UNO MAS UNO was killed. The anonymous caller did not give further details.

SECURITY FORCES PATROLLING SAN SALVADOR STREETS

PA090022 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1808 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Security forces have been patrolling San Salvador's main streets in force since yesterday. The armed forces were inspecting vehicles yesterday in different parts of the capital, and this has continued today. The press committee of the armed forces has said these measures are to maintain order because there have been new disorders in towns nearby.

OVER 10,000 PEASANTS REPORTED FLEEING RURAL AREAS

PA081645 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] It has been reported in El Salvador that in the past few weeks over 10,000 peasants have sought refuge in urban areas in their flight from repression and death in rural areas at the hands of the army and the rightwing forces. Most refugees are in Perquin, about 200 km northeast of San Salvador. The archbishopric reported that over 2,200 peasants are staying in its seven refugee centers.

Some towns such as Ilobasco in central El Salvador and San Agustin in the southeast also have many refugees. It has also been reported from (?Valle) San Agustin that at least 1,600 peasants have sought refuge there thus making matters worse for those who were already there.

Peasants are fleeing repression in the areas known as Corinto and Morazan where heavy conflicts have occurred between guerrillas and the army. Therefore, the armed forces have sustained over 200 casualties. The situation in rural El Salvador has become practically untenable due to the constant military operations which result in the destruction of homes, murder, rape and other crimes against defenseless peasants.

GUATEMALA

MEXICO, CUBA ACCUSED OF MEDDLING IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS

PA100344 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1420 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Inter-Central American Radio Organization report from Guatemala--live]

[Text] Guatemala is considering the possibility of accusing Mexico and Cuba of meddling in its internal affairs because their governments have expressed opinions in favor of Belize's independence. Guatemala will submit the case to the OAS based on the OAS Charter, which says that a country intervenes in the internal affairs of another country if it promotes or supports actions or movements against its territorial integrity.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RIDLEY'S VISIT, BELIZE ISSUE

PA082127 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemalan and UK representatives will discuss the Belizean issue in this capital later this month. This will occur during a visit by Nicholas Ridley, minister of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, 11-14 August. Ridley will be visiting at the invitation of Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez, who comments here on the visit:

[Begin recording] Foreign Minister Ridley's visit can be regarded as protocol, responding to a personal invitation on my part. Taking advantage of Mr Ridley's presence here in Guatemala, we will undoubtedly discuss whatever issues may be necessary. Great Britain is a country of over 50 million people and it is one of the world's five great powers. Guatemala's most pressing foreign policy problem, that of Belize, will probably be discussed also. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez also commented on Mexico's position on Belize, expressed yesterday in Mexico City by Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda. Castaneda said Mexico hopes that a negotiated solution will be found allowing Belizeans to exert their right to self-determination without conditions of any kind.

Castillo Valdez said today: [Begin recording] The principles acknowledged by the international community, in this specific case that of the self-determination of the peoples, is one which the Guatemalan Government, as a member of the OAS, endorses and supports. We also support other principles, such as that of nonintervention in the domestic or foreign affairs of other states and that of the territorial integrity of states. [end recording]

OFFICIAL SOURCES CLARIFY PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO BOLIVIA

PA082244 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1720 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] Official sources have indicated that the message Guatemalan President Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas sent to Bolivia is not an expression of recognition of the new Bolivian Government headed by Gen Luis Garcia but a message of congratulations on the anniversary of the independence of the sister country of Bolivia.

According to these sources, the Guatemalan Government maintains its relations with Bolivia unchanged, so there is practically no need for recognition. Since there has been no break in diplomatic relations, Guatemala and Bolivia continue to maintain cordial relations.

It was said that President Lucas' message only expressed congratulations on the independence anniversary.

PAPER CONDEMNS 'UNDERMINING' OF AMBASSADOR ORTIZ

PA082349 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 2 Aug 80 p 2

["National Events" column: "The Washington POST's Revelations"]

[Text] Whoever read the excerpt published yesterday of the 6 July Washington POST article on the "Ortiz Affair" must be amazed by the manner in which matters so important to the diplomatic relationship between the United States and the Latin American countries are cooked up: in the midst of unjustifiable breaches of confidence and with the unofficial participation of a "wrinkled" former professor on the payroll of the Ford Foundation and of newsmen who are charged with preparing the broth so that the result will seem to be the product of what is hyperbolically referred to as "high-level politics."

It is truly amazing to discover that such an ostentatious body as the Council on Hemispheric Affairs--which the Ford Foundation finances as a tax deduction--is said to hinge on the whim of a gentleman who, according to the Washington POST, is always dressed in droopy socks and slippers. This last fact by itself allows us to comprehend that we are dealing with a misfit or a resentful intellectual who believes that society has not given his "vast" talent due recognition, and who--thanks to the connections he has made under the wing of the powerful Ford Foundation--has access to the State Department as if he were a duly accredited official.

One day, while reading confidential reports supplied by lower-level officials in the State Department, this colorful individual got the bright idea that Ambassador Ortiz should "leave" Guatemala because of his alleged inclination to the right and his lack of aggressiveness toward President Lucas Garcia's administration. Without knowing Ambassador Ortiz, without any possibility whatsoever of evaluating his performance as a representative of the U.S. Government, and with absolute disregard for the brilliant record of the U.S. diplomat--whom the paper describes as one of the most outstanding members of the Foreign Service--he began his task of undermining Ambassador Ortiz.

Nowadays the worst thing one can tell the State Department is that one of its diplomats leans to the right. As one can see, this is an irrefutable accusation in the eyes of the clique which makes whimsical decisions on matters pertaining directly to countries that are friendly with the United States. Because of their inevitable implications and consequences, these decisions favor the traditional enemies of these countries. [paragraph contines]

It is worthwhile to mention that those enemies are worthily represented by Mr Birns--the scurrilous personage of our story--and by those in the State Department who share his beliefs.

Strictly speaking, Ambassador Frank Ortiz cannot be termed a rightist. He is not retrogressive and he does not cling to obsolete concepts, ideas or notions as rightists usually do. Those who know him know he has modern concepts, is realistic, quick of mind and, to a great extent, pragmatic. He keeps up with the times and understands the political events in these countries much better than Birns and his cohorts.

Speaking of these cohorts, Mr Cheek--mentioned in the article as the man responsible for the unexpected replacement of Ambassador Ortiz--is foremost in our minds. We Guatemalans know how this gentleman's mind works and what his ideological inclinations are. He is one of those who would like the Sandinization of Central America, with all that it entails: economic chaos and the dismantling of the few private industries and sources of work, to give way to the socialization of the means of production and the rise of a Marxist oligarchy which will have to be maintained with international contributions and aid, like Castro's Cuba, which has lasted only because of the many millions Moscow pours daily into its spearhead on the American Continent.

The CIA has already denounced this in recent reports. Moscow's main objective is to control Central America, and to do this it is stoking the fire in El Salvador and fostering subversion in Guatemala. What the CIA did not mention is that this objective is shared and is skillfully supported by individuals such as Birns, Cheek and many others in the State Department and the Foreign Service, either because of their ideological beliefs or because they are simply useful fools a la Bowdler, Vaky, Pezzullo, White, and so forth.

If you have read the Washington POST article there is no need to go any further. The excuse used to justify the removal of Ambassador Ortiz is ridiculous: because the ambassador did not inform Cheek that the destroyer USS Manley had called at a Guatemalan port. One might think: What a terrible mistake! But no; this was merely an excuse to replace a man who would not lend himself to the machinations of Birns, Cheek, and others of their ilk. If this is indicative of how things are run in the Carter administration, we should not be surprised if Reagan's candidacy is looked upon as a means to put an end to so many absurdities and to do away with so many promoters of dissociation, such as Birns and others of his stripe, who are to be blamed for the chaos that is about to befall Central America.

EGP GIVES REASON FOR KILLING LAWYER

PA090358 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 2 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] The Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP) yesterday reported in a communique sent to the press that it killed lawyer Juan Francisco Buenafe Fernandez for being a member of a petty group of professionals at the service of businessmen.

The communique says Buenafe Fernandez was in charge of destroying trade unions "by wantonly manipulating institutions and laws that the rich have imposed to retain their power."

The EGP also makes other charges against the murdered man.

MORE BODIES FOUND IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF COUNTRY

PA100337 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1420 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Inter-Central American Radio Organization report from Guatemala--live]

[Text] Our correspondents have reported that the bodies of five unidentified men were found last night in a ditch along the highway to El Progreso. They all showed signs of having been brutally tortured and strangled. It took a couple of fours for volunteer firemen to recover the bodies, some of which were naked. The circuit judge was unable to identify any of the victims because they did not have any identification. The bodies were taken to the morgue at San Juan de Dios General Hospital in Guatemala City.

In another report, our correspondents report that four more bodies were found at kilometer 22 on the highway to the Pacific. All four were horribly cut up, presumably with machetes. The authorities in Amatitlan have no clues as to the identity of the persons who could have committed such a brutal crime. All four victims were males.

U.S. ENGINEER KILLED BY UNIDENTIFIED GROUP IN PETEN

PA090228 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0116 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 8 Aug (LATIN)--Police reported today that a group of unidentified individuals killed a U.S. citizen, an overseer for the Nello Teer Company, which is building roads in the jungles of Peten for petroleum exploitation. George Frank Rials, 48, died yesterday shortly after the group opened fire on the vehicle in which he was traveling to a camp in El Zapote. Other details of the incident are unknown. A police spokesman said Rials died as he was being taken to the Poptun National Hospital. Peten is a wild area of northern Guatemala near the border with Mexico and is where the most intense rural guerrilla activity is taking place.

HONDURAS

U.S. CONGRESSMAN MEETS WITH LOCAL LEADERS

PA082303 Tegucigalpa La Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1720 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Sercano Network]

[Text] U.S. Representative William Lehman of Florida carried out various activities during his second day in Honduras yesterday. He paid a courtesy visit to Roberto Suazo Cordoba, president of the Constituent Assembly, and to Ricardo Zuniga, leader of the National Party legislative bloc. Before leaving for San Pedro Sula to view programs being undertaken by the U.S. Agency for International Development, Lehman exchanged views with peasant and labor leaders at the U.S. Embassy. He also visited the exhibit of work by patients of the Santa Rosita Hospital on the lower floor of the legislative palace.

PRESIDENT DENIED POWER TO VETO ASSEMBLY'S DECREES

PA092151 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1548 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 9 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The national Constituent Assembly has removed provisional President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia's power to veto decree laws.

The decision was made last night in an ordinary session which lasted several hours. It is the result of a reform of article 17 of the internal regulations of the Constituent Assembly. That article established that Constituent Assembly decrees would be sent to the executive branch for ratification and enactment.

The reform, requested by the Liberal Party [PLH], was approved and establishes that national Constituent Assembly decrees will be sent to the executive branch within 3 days of their passage so it can publish them as laws. It added that if after the decree has been sent to the executive branch for publication and this has not taken place within 10 days, the decree becomes law.

For some political observers the measure tacitly means that the Constituent Assembly has assumed executive power in Honduras. However, PLH member Roberto Suazo Cordova, on taking office as president of the assembly on 20 July, warned that the assembly was assuming all powers of state.

The assembly was the one which decided to appoint Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, president of the military government junta and chief of the armed forces, provisional president.

General Paz Garcia has refused to be sworn in on the excuse that he would rather do so along with the cabinet he has yet to appoint. Five ministries each will be given to the PLH and the National Party and four will be given to the armed forces, while none will be given to the Innovation and Unity Party.

MORAZANIST LEADER SAYS GOVERNMENT REFORMS WILL FAIL

PA050456 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Aug 80

[Talk by Octavio Perez, member of the national leadership of the Morazanist Front for the Liberation of Honduras, "somewhere in Honduras"--recorded]

[Text] Yankee imperialism has assigned Honduras the role of a phony democracy, a model that supposedly should be followed by the other countries of the area. This includes the implementation of certain reforms. These reforms are merely statements by the oligarchy and the imperialist spokesmen rather than actual steps. We have noticed the sad role imperialism has assigned to Honduras. It is trying to maintain our country as a threat over the people being liberated in Central America. We are referring specifically to Nicaragua, which has obtained its liberation, and to the Salvadoran people, who are about to gain their freedom.

This implies a military strengthening of Honduras so imperialism may use it at a given moment to attack the people who are freeing themselves.

We appeal to the people and to the thoughtful officers to reject this U.S. imperialism ambition to turn Honduras into the watchman of the area.

We believe the reforms imperialism is trying to implement in Honduras will fail because there are factors that will keep these from succeeding. We see basic factors. We believe that if the reforms are implemented it will be only in the superstructure. This will give a fictitious appearance of development on the basis of loans. This could fool the people and bring wealth to some social and political sectors. This could become evident with the opening of employment sources and a large circulation of currency that could create poles of wealth.

Such reforms would be the most viable policy for imperialism and the oligarchy in our country. So far the tendency has been to identify with the interests of the dominant classes, but there can be no true reform without affecting the interests of some sectors of the exploiting classes.

Another factor that will impede the reforms is the bitter resistance that the traditional sector will present to reform attempts. The mixture of interests among the various dominant classes--which makes these classes a difficult target to hit--is another factor. We want to note that the reform initiative does not come from the oligarchy. It comes from the U.S. State Department, which is increasingly yielding to the Pentagon. The contradiction of this imperialist political line will be an obstacle to these reforms.

Such reforms will not alleviate the tremendous crisis affecting the Honduran people, who are suffering an ever-increasing inflation. This inflation is resulting in wretchedness for the exploited sectors.

For the reasons we have pointed out, we believe the reforms will fail. Reforms are not the alternative in Honduras or in any other Central American country at this moment. The only alternative is a democratic, agrarian, popular and anti-imperialist revolution.

In order to advance the national revolution, we believe it is necessary to prepare ourselves carefully for the war against the oligarchy and its henchmen. This implies an effort by the mass movement in the cities and in the countryside because it is these people who will carry out the revolution. We plan to be like tigers, ready to spring when the moment demands.

## NICARAGUA

### U.S. 'REACTIONARIES' ACCUSED OF BLOCKING LOAN PAYMENT

PA091744 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Reactionary U.S. sectors have been trying to block delivery of the $75 million loan. The most reactionary sectors of imperialism are blocking the disbursement of the $55 million balance of the loan and have gone so far as to express hopes that Ronald Reagan will become the next U.S. President and block all aid to Nicaragua.

The disbursement should have been made Thursday. The Yankee reactionaries and their counterparts in Nicaragua who have been attacking the revolution from the inside believe that they will be able to thwart the will of a people through these attitudes. However, they are wrong. Events will prove that they are absolutely wrong.

The Nicaraguan reactionaries and the Yankee imperialists have already suffered two crushing defeats. First, they tried to block the Sandinist Front from reaching power but the people imposed their will. The people overcame. Then they tried to boycott the literacy crusade. They attacked the drive by word and deed, committed murders and did every imaginable thing but failed again. The literacy drive is drawing to a successful close.

The minority groups will not prevail over the will of an entire people. Nicaragua needs the $75 million but will receive it without conditions. Nicaragua's sovereignty and dignity come first.

### RAMIREZ ANNOUNCES JUNTA VISIT TO COSTA RICA

PA091747 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] During an interview with the NEW NICARAGUA AGENCY, Sergio Ramirez, member of the government junta, reported that three members of the government junta will leave Monday for Costa Rica in response to an invitation from Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo. The visit will last 2 days, Ramirez said.

Matters to be discussed include economic integration, industrial and commerical relations, among others.

The junta members who will leave are Rafael Cordova Rivas, Moises Hassan and Arturo Cruz. Other officials leaving are the fisheries and Atlantic coast development ministers as well as the farming and livestock development and transportation deputy ministers. Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto will also be a member of the delegation and most probably will discuss the topics of Bolivia and El Salvador with his Costa Rican counterpart.

Ramirez added that Nicaragua is on the verge of requesting a consultative meeting of the OAS, which will possibly be held next week to decide whether to call this consultation meeting on Bolivia's case. Asked if our government would recognize the government of Hernan Siles Zuazo, in the underground, Ramirez said that no decision has been adopted in this connection and that Nicaragua will not adopt any position until the meeting of foreign ministers is held.

BORGE COMMENTS ON PLURALISM, FOREIGN RELATIONS

PA101852 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1106 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Madrid, 10 Aug (EFE)--EL IMPARCIAL, a Madrid newspaper, today published an interview with Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge in which the Nicaraguan leader states that his country is a popular democracy that has a mixed economy and freedom of expression. Tomas Borge presents himself as interior minister, commander of the revolution, historian of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) and strongman of the Nicaraguan revolution.

Borge was caustic in his remarks regarding the present situation in his country: "We have a popular democracy and a democratic, popular and, above all, anti-imperialist government. We are already on our way to achieve two pluralist characteristics: freedom of expression and a mixed economy."

The paper asks: Does this mean socialism? Borge answered: "If at a given moment socialism is established, Nicaragua will always have a pluralist regime that will guarantee the most absolute freedom of expression."

Commander Borge then discusses a polemic topic: elections. Has a date been established for holding elections? Borge answered: "We could hold elections right now but political pluralism would disappear for sure because as a result of the elections we would obtain all the posts." He added: "Very soon we will set the election process into motion. These elections will truly determine who receives a majority of the votes."

When asked if the special structure of the patriotic bloc or Patriotic Front of the Revolution--which groups various political forces around the FSLN--has destroyed political pluralism in Nicaragua, Borge noted: "I don't think that that alliance means a disintegration of those political parties." Borge stated: "Those are parties that support the revolution but are not members of the FSLN. The common factor is support for the process and backing for the fundamental policies of the revolution. Differences in points of view are an expression of the political pluralism that exists in Nicaragua now."

Regarding foreign relations, Commander Borge denies that his trip to the Soviet Union "has resulted in an ideological mortgage on the revolution." He stated: "We maintain relations with all the countries of the world and we are in favor of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other countries."

On this subject, Borge explained "Nicaraguan solidarity with the brotherly people of El Salvador." "It would be stupid," he said, "for us to send fighters or arms to El Salvador. What we have to do is to consolidate our revolution because the eyes of Central America are upon Nicaragua."

He concluded by stating: "With the consolidation of our process, we open a path of hopes for Central America."

JUNTA'S ORTEGA VIEWS PRIVATE ENTERPRISE, SOVIET PRESENCE

PA090308 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 1 Aug 80 p 4

[Alfonso Rojo interview with Humberto Ortega, defense minister and commander in chief of the Sandinist Peoples Army--date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] (Rojo) What role does private enterprise play in the revolutionary process?

(Ortega) First of all I must state that private enterprise is experiencing the same difficulties the entire country is experiencing. It cannot escape the structural, economic, political and social problems the country is experiencing. The role we give to private enterprise is a role within the revolution. The goals we have set for national reconstruction demand the participation of the whole nation and not only the most exploited and oppressed masses. To overcome underdevelopment in a relatively short time we need the revolutionary cooperation of private enterprise. Now then, Nicaraguan private enterprise knows well that it has to actively and directly support the new conditions and the process because outside of the process it would not have any prospects of development or survival.

(Rojo) Alfonso Robelo says that if the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) maintains its current line, coexistence between private enterprise and the Sandinists is nothing but a tactic which will be abandoned once the economic difficulties have been overcome.

(Ortega) Those speculations have their basis in the rigid systems of the past. Today's world has difficult problems whose solutions require the maturity of all men.

Speculating about the future, I think we first have to see what is being done right now, the maturity with which the Sandinist leadership is directing this country. This must be viewed bearing in mind the national situation, the problems of an underdeveloped country, the problems faced by the underdeveloped countries of Latin America and the world.

In order to overcome their underdevelopment, these countries must necessarily take into account the world situation. To view the relationship with private enterprise as a mere question of tactics is too simple. One must see what we are planting now to know what type of harvest there will be in the future.

(Rojo) Up to what point can Nicaragua, which is a small country with a structurally dependent economy, be able to resist the influences that other countries will try to exercise through their markets, parties and economic aid?

(Ortega) All small countries are in danger of being influenced by the more developed countries. But that problem definitely depends on the Nicaraguans, on the force and strength that this revolution obtains from its own roots. We believe we must carry out a constant political and educational effort to maintain among our masses our traditions, our own form of development. That work is going to mainly depend on the Sandinists in order to avoid an automatic transfer of experience from other places which would hurt our own development.

(Rojo) The opposition parties and some news media speak of a worrying Soviet presence, as expressed through the presence of many Cubans. Are there grounds for this view?

(Ortega) The sectors who speak about this perhaps do not fully understand the changes which have taken place in Nicaragua since 19 July.

We have won a right and that is the right to look for a solution to the problems of our underdevelopment through relations with all countries of the world. As a result of this, we are going to have the participation of different forces, institutions and governments. The Soviet Union is logically among these and it is naturally going to maintain an embassy in Nicaragua. Perhaps what is worrying those traditionally reactionary sectors is that they might lose the privileges which were the result of a bilateral relation with some governments and markets of the world and therefore their personal profits are going to decrease.

(Rojo) Will the large mass organizations being promoted by the FSLN be compatible with the existence of the bourgeois political parties in Nicaragua's future political structure?

(Ortega) At this time we are making efforts for the continuation of the development of the current forms of coexistence in order to fulfill the national reconstruction plan. In the future, once that goal has been achieved, the revolution will decide what form to promote and if it is proven that coexistence brought about the development and the happiness of the Nicaraguans, then why should we stupidly cast aside the mechanisms which brought this about?

## Need for Military Preparedness

PA071755 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 7 Aug 80

[Excerpts] The personnel of the Carlos Aguero Echeverria Military School have held a political-cultural event to celebrate the first anniversary of the school. The event was attended by Comdr Humberto Ortega, commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] and defense minister, as well as by members of the EPS general staff. The following is a portion of the speech delivered by Ortega:

[Begin Ortega recording] This unity, this brotherhood, this fraternity and this strong will to struggle to construct the future and overcome obstacles is possible only because you and we come from the people. We can see here hands and faces that have become weatherbeaten while working and faces that have endured the exploitation and oppression imposed by the exploiters, the imperialists, the Somozists and the liberal and conservative oligarchies through arms.

All this, however, belongs to the past and today we are tangibly witnessing how people of different origins--because we see here companeros who are peasants, artisans, factory workers, students, in a nutshell, people of different but of humble origin--rally around the Sandinist program and the revolution's interests.

Naturally, we have also determined our military needs to defend our revolution and our revolutionary process. We have made progress in regard to the organization of our EPS and the discipline required by a revolutionary army. This is not imposed by force but by self-discipline. This discipline is imposed by the revolutionary, Sandinist conscience of all EPS members.

If there is something we have developed and preserved it is the Sandinist revolutionary conscience of fulfilling duty with discipline and not following an imposed discipline. This trend continues in our army and it must be the path toward achieving the iron discipline required by it to win the battles we are already waging daily against the counterrevolutionaries who cowardly murder our literacy brigade workers and our humble folks. We also need it for the battles that may arise any time in view of the very difficult and [word indistinct] situation faced by the peoples struggling for liberation.

Imperilism is plotting and it will not only cause these peoples to shed more blood but it will also try to obstruct their victory and take advantage of these problems to crush our revolution.

RAMIREZ SAYS LA PRENSA 'WILL FALL BY ITSELF'

PA091739 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] In the "Face the People" program held in Subtiava, Leon Department, last night, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, revolution commander and member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said that the Nicaraguan people are the best ones to judge if the reports published in LA PRENSA are true or not.

He said that the shortages [in various products] are caused by limitations in production and the increase in consumption. He also denounced the false reports published in LA PRENSA. He noted that ever since the LA PRENSA workers and newsmen split to form EL NUEVO DIARIO, the newspaper became the organ of the reactionary sectors of the bourgeoisie. Let us listen to Commander Ortega Saavedra:

[Begin recording] Those Nicaraguans who were not using sugar and had to drink their pinole or coffee without it are able to buy sugar now with the victory of the revolution. In addition, the thousands of literacy workers who went to the countryside have been receiving packages every week or every other week. These packages include sugar, beans, corn, lard and so forth which the peasants never received before. In addition, the literacy workers' parents are not only sending sugar to their sons and daughters but to the peasants who are lodging them. This increases the country's sugar consumption. Consequently, all these explanations which are real and all these difficulties which are also real must be viewed as successes of the revolution because it has permitted sugar to reach more people. This fact is completely ignored by LA PRENSA. LA PRENSA seeks other pretexts to hurt the revolution and create the impression that there is inefficiency, lack of interest and that the government's calculations are incorrect. This is what was published in several articles.

As we all know, the newspaper LA PRENSA was one thing up to the moment when those who worked with Pedro Joaquin Chamorro--those who built the newspaper with him--left it and now it is another. It is practically in the hands of the spokesmen of the Nicaraguan bourgeoisie who do not want to understand that their role in the revolution is not to fight to achieve power again but to produce and work hard for the benefit of the people because this revolution was achieved by the people and they hold the power. The interest of this revolution is based on the workers and the great masses.

The reactionary sectors are engaged in a campaign to recover political power. They have the economic power but now they want political power too to do as they please for the benefit of their own sector. This revolution cannot permit that. This revolution and the people will not allow it. They are not being conscientious. They are having a hard time understanding and they do not want to convince themselves that this revolution is irreversible. They continue to demand elections. It is a mechanism and even if they use it, the people will not have power snatched away from them.

They must understand that their role is to produce for the benefit of the Nicaraguan people--the workers and the peasants--and not to fight to recover power. This is where they are wrong. Since they are struggling to recover power, they get involved in constant political activity and they do it through LA PRENSA, Radio Mundial, Radio Corporacion and Radio Catolica. They have been identified because the owners of these media are interested in recovering political power. This is the true problem.

Logically, the revolution, which gives freedom of speech, cannot crack down on LA PRENSA and close it because this is not in the spirit of the revolution. We believe that LA PRENSA will fall by itself. It is the people who will decide if LA PRENSA tells the truth or not. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT PROHIBITS CARRYING OF FIREARMS

PA092346 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2305 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Managua, 9 Aug (ACAN-EFE'--The Nicaraguan Government today prohibited the carrying of firearms, which are considered weapons of war throughout Nicaragua.

The announcement of this prohibition was signed by the commanders Interior Minister Tomas Borge, Defense Minister Humberto Ortega ano Deputy Interior Minister Luis Carrion Cruz.

The measure was adopted because at the present time there is a "great quantity of firearms, which are considered weapons of war in the hands of the people due to different reasons and curcumstances" throughout Nicaragua.

Another factor which led the government to adopt the decision is that actions have occurred recently which are officially considered as "common and counterrevolutionary," including attacks on revolutionary leaders. Last Thursday the regional person responsible for the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute was the object of an attack, from which he escaped unharmed because the attackers mistakenly shot at Francisco Franco.

The ministers and commanders said today that "all firearms which can be considered to be weapons of war are the absolute property of the revolutionary Nicaraguan state." These arms can only be assigned to institutions existing in Nicaragua which carry out military functions.

All weapons of war must be returned to the state by private citizens, the government measure added. It states that the interior minister will establish a plan to have the weapons turned in by the people at police stations. Interior Minister Tomas Borge has been empowered to adopt any measures necessary to enforce the decision.

FSLN URGES ATTENDANCE AT 23 AUG LITERACY RALLY

PA070004 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Communique of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate]

[Text] To the heroic Nicaraguan people:

The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] National Directorate notifies our heroic people that on 23 August, the heroic brigade members of the People's Literacy Army [EPA] will be given the welcome they deserve after fulfilling the Sandinist duty of bringing more than one-half million Nicaraguans out of ignorance and darkness.

These Nicaraguans were unable to participate in the political, economic and social development of the country because of their illiteracy.

This important feat by the national literacy campaign incorporates a large number of people into national life in a real and effective manner. It links them to the project of transformations that we must carry out to forge the fatherland of which Sandino dreamed.

In view of the importance of the act of welcome the EPA, we are sure that our people will be present to give it true content and value. The welcome will be further strengthened by the presence of foreign personalities, friends of our Sandinist people's revolution.

Within this framework, our National Directorate has deemed it is opportune to issue an official statement on the problems of the defense of the revolution and the nation as well as on other problems of national interest. Certainly, the valuable army of volunteer fighters who return from teaching reading and writing and the new literates will play an invaluable role in resolving these problems. These problems include those of elections and the electoral process in our country, legitimate achievements of our working people who with weapons in hand and by shedding their blood won their right to decide their future in accordance with their interests.

On 23 August you have a date with our literacy workers. It is a date with fundamental realities which demand the people's replies. It is the Sandinist people's date with their vanguard, the FSLN.

Sandino yesterday, Sandino today, Sandino always. Free fatherland or death!

ECONOMY FACES TRADE BALANCE DEFICIT IN CACM

PA081749 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Nicaragua's trade balance deficit in the Central American Common Market, which totals $96 million from 1977 up to the first half of 1980 and is regarded by economists as normal, is regrettable and prejudicial to our economy. If we go over Nicaragua's trade figures with the Common Market from 1977 to 1980, we see that in 1977 Nicaragua's exports totaled $61.7 million. But in the first half of 1980, they totaled only a little over $39 million. The contrary is true of imports. In a so-called normal year we imported over $66 million in perishable consumer goods and raw materials, but in the first half of 1980 our imports have totaled more than $135 million. Transactions with the Common Market, from which we have imported more than we have exported, have brought about a $96 million trade balance deficit, which exceeds the 1977 deficit of only $14.6 million.

The worst of this is that we have exported 43 percent more perishable consumer goods and 47.9 percent more raw materials than we have imported [as heard]. In view of this, it is urgent to cut back on unneeded imports such as perishable consumer goods. It is also necessary to review the tariff bill, which in some cases does not benefit our economy. We also need to produce more export items, which is up to the backbone of our economy, the workers and peasants, together with the professionals, technical personnel and patriotic businessmen who favor our revolutionary process of fashioning a mixed economy for the benefit of the large majority of the people.

Another way to overcome the deficit, which, along with a $95 million foreign debt, is thrashing our weak, inherited, dependent capitalist economy, is to reorganize the Central American Common Market both operationally and as far as tariffs are concerned. The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, together with the economic ministries, is promoting a study on reorganizing the Common Market to benefit the large majority of the people in Central America. It has also set a deadline for this reorganization.

HIJACKED AIR FLORIDA PLANE LANDS IN HAVANA

PA101632 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1559 GMT 10 Aug 80

[Text] Miami, Florida, 10 Aug (EFE)--A commercial airliner with 22 passengers on board was hijacked this morning on the Miami-Key West route and landed at Havana airport.

The airplane, of the Air Florida company, was forced to go to Cuba by a man who carried a package with a bomb which he threatened to explode if his request was not heeded.

According to the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration, the plane landed in Havana at 1105 and the hijacker was still inside the aircraft allowing several passengers to leave the plane.

EIGHT MORE LEAVE U.S. INTERESTS OFFICE

PA090230 Paris AFP in Spanish 0213 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] Havana, 8 Aug (AFP)--Another eight Cubans of the 204 still in asylum at the U.S. Interests Office in Havana left the building this afternoon to turn themselves over to local authorities, an interests office source has reported.

Yesterday 83 Cubans left the U.S. building, where 389 people, most of them former political prisoners, had taken refuge on 2 May after a clash with militant progovernment demonstrators in front of the office.

All the people who left have been able to return to their homes. Since the incidents, some 20 of them have been able to leave the island for the United States.

CASTRO TOURS ISLE OF YOUTH TO INSPECT HURRICANE DAMAGE

FL082359 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro this afternoon toured the areas affected by Hurricane Allen in the special municipality of the Isle of Youth. The leader of the revolution visited the Andres (Guasan) packinghouse where he asked about the efforts being made to recover from the damages suffered by the citrus fruit crop as well as tasks that must be undertaken as soon as possible. He also visited the citrus fruit complex and the 1 January ceramic tile factory. At these places he chatted with the workers on the measures adopted to recover from the damages caused by Hurricane Allen.

The commander in chief and the entourage accompanying him also toured the citrus plantation of the Patria District, where they observed the enormous damage caused by the hurricane. At the conclusion of the visit, the president of the Councils of State and Ministers granted an interview to the Isle of Pines journalists who accompanied him on the tour.

[Begin Castro recording] There is no question that the hurricane caused damage. It hurts to see the amount of citrus fruit on the ground. But in the face of that situation, I believe that the reaction of the island's residents has been magnificent. I mean the population of the Isle of Youth, as they want to call it. They have worked very fast. I have been told that they began picking grapefruits with 70 km gale winds. That shows the spirit of the population. They all mobilized to the fields. A portion of the fruit crop is going to be used in the industry [probably canned fruits], and another portion will be used for domestic consumption. I believe that what has to be done now is to react rapidly. Not only citrus fruits were lost.

Some 30 caballerias of watermelons were lost as well as some plantains. We must react rapidly. That is what the comrades of the party, people's government and agricultural sector propose to do. They are preparing the plan for planting some caballerias of tomatoes for the municipality's consumption and for the industry. I believe they will also go back to a plan of watermelons. They had very good ideas for this year. They were planning on the biggest harvest in the history of the island, more than 50,000 tons for this year. They were also planning to send watermelons to almost every province. I do not believe we should lose hope due to the setback dealt by the hurricane. [end recording]

The commander in chief was accompanied by Jose Ramon Fernandez, Asela de los Santos, Jesus Montane and Jose A. Naranjo, all members of the PCC Central Committee. The group was accompanied by Armando Manresa, first party secretary in the Isle of Youth, and Comrade Roberto Ogando Zas, president of the People's Government Municipal Assembly.

Further Visit

FL091250 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Excerpts] I think that the Pinar del Rio people's reaction has been magnificent; a great spirit prevails; the whole population is mobilizing to make the most of the fruit, said Commander in Chief Fidel Castro on concluding in the Isle of Youth his tour of the areas affected by Hurricane Allen. Fidel also said that in spite of the damage reported in Granma Province and the effects of the heavy rains on some crops, such as sugarcane and coffee, he believes that the effects on the Isle of Youth are greater and that it is necessary to rebuild and beautify the island which, despite the hurricane, remains lovely. Concerning the cooperation that the country and individual provinces might offer to the special municipality, he said that measures are being taken right away to send the materials and that the nation is ready to help in the recuperation process.

The commander in chief spend 5 hours visiting the affected areas.

The foreign scholarship holders studying at Isle of Youth schools have decided to help pick the grapefruit in the farms affected by Hurricane Allen. This was decided at a meeting with the presentatives of the students from Ethiopia, Angola, Namibia, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, the Congo and Nicaragua, who are enjoying a vocational program during the school recess. In Havana Province, once the danger of the hurricane passed and the recuperation stage began, nearly 500 university students went back to the fields in the various Havana municipalities to continue to do their part in agricultural work. The enthusiastic young force began to return to the camps and resumed the harvesting and planting of some crops. It has been reported that students who for some reason were unable to be at the meeting places to be transported to their respective camps may do so today at 1300 from the same meeting places used at the beginning of the mobilization.

In Cienfuegos, the hurricane affected over 140,000 tons of plantains and did damage to coffee crops. Losses in Juragua are estimated at 87,700 quintals, a little over half of the 66 caballerias planted. In Juragua as well as in other areas affected in Cienfuegos, arrangements were made to pick the plantains felled by the winds and to turn them over for the people's consumption.

FAO REGIONAL MEETING TO BE HELD 26 Aug-6 Sep

FL082329 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] The 16th regional conference of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization will be held in this capital's Palace of Conventions from 26 August-6 September of this year. In a press conference held this afternoon, Eugenio Latour, director of international economic organizations of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation, announced that delegates from 26 Latin American countries and representatives of 16 UN agencies, 26 intergovernmental organizations and 10 nongovernmental international organizations will participate in the meeting as well as observers from Canada, the United States, France, the Netherlands, United Kingdom and the Vatican.

The meeting was convoked by FAO Director General Eduoard Saouma, and its participants will take up topics such as the situation and suture of food supplies and agriculture in Latin America and some aspects of the agricultural and rural development in the region, among them permanent resources, development of food supplies and agriculture and the recent evolution in international trade of principal agricultural products in this part of the world.

During the FAO conference at the ministerial level from 1-6 September, a roundtable will discuss agriculture and energy in Latin America, giving special attention to a possible competition between crops for energy-related purposes and for the production of food.

MPSP DEMANDS RELEASE OF S. KOREAN OPPOSITION LEADER

FL081434 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] The Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP] has issued a statement on the imprisonment of Kim Dae-jung in South Korea. The statement says that the Yankees' puppet regime of Seoul has accused Kim Dae-jung, former opposition presidential candidate, of leading the great popular struggles in South Korea and the fights in defense of democracy in Kwangju in May. The life of this patriot is threatened. On 12 June, he was taken to a court-martial in an attempt to legalize his assassination and get rid of this outstanding leader in the struggle for democratization and reunification of the peninsula. The Cuban MPSP joins the great world campaign to save the life of patriot Kim Dae-jung and demands his immediate release.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

### SALVADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 7 AUG

FL081044 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Aug 80

[Text] Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena met yesterday shortly after his arrival in the country with the top leaders of the Christian Social Revolutionary Party, PRSC. The high-ranking Salvadoran official's meeting with Dr Alfonso Moreno Martinez and Attorney Rogelio Delgado Bogaert lasted for over an hour. Attorney Delgado Bogaert, secretary general of the Green Machete Party, told Radio Mil Informando [name of newscast] last night that the meeting was cordial and that they discussed the Salvadoran political situation and its repercussions in the Dominican Republic.

The Salvadoran foreign minister, Fidel Chavez Mena, arrived yesterday in the country and will meet today with his Dominican opposite number and with President Antonio Guzman. His visit to this country had not been announced beforehand as is the custom in these cases.

The PRSC secretary general, Delgado Bogaert, said that the Salvadoran foreign minister's visit to this country will help to dispel false reports about the Salvadoran situation that have circulated here. Delgado Bogaert said that Chavez Mena will meet with newsmen at a press conference to be held in the Santo Domingo Hotel.

### Press Conference

FL091606 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] The Salvadoran foreign minister asserted yesterday that the analysis of his country's political situation is the last item on the agenda of his visit to the Dominican Republic. Fidel Chavez Mena underscored that the main reason for his visit to the country was to strengthen further the ties of friendship and cooperation binding the Salvadoran and Dominican peoples.

The Salvadoran foreign minister gave a press conference yesterday afternoon at the Santo Domingo Hotel. He said that the analysis of his country's political situation is a secondary item on his agenda. Chavez said that his priority is to discuss the revitalization of agreements on industrial, agricultural, banking and tourism exchanges. The foreign minister explained, however, that in his meeting yesterday with President Antonio Guzman he would discuss [tense as heard] the situation in his country, which he called one of generalized violence.

Although we will touch on this with the president of the Dominican Republic, I can assure you that this is not the main object of my visit, Chavez Mena said, adding: This trip is more of what is called personal diplomacy with a view to strengthening cooperation between our peoples and making the already existing bilateral agreements more dynamic.

### Disagreement With Solidarity Committee

FL091611 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Summary from poor reception] The Dominican Committee of Solidarity with the Struggle of the Salvadoran People yesterday afternoon presented a document rejecting the military government in El Salvador to Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena. Newsmen present criticized the action and the council representative walked out with four other persons saying that "they would not be party to the comedy staged by the Salvadoran rulers and the Dominican Social Christians.

The foreign minister afterwards said that he deplored the incident and was sorry that the persons presenting the document had not stayed. Attitudes such as these are pointless in helping to solve the problems of our people, Dr Chavez Mena said."

PCD Comments

FL091612 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Text] The Dominican Government's sympathetic attitude toward the Salvadoran regime was described as shameful yesterday afternoon. Commenting on the visit of Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez, the Dominican Communist Party [PCD] said that the invitation to the representative of the Salvadoran junta had nothing to do with the real feelings of the Dominican people. The PCD explained that the people have already massively and clearly demonstrated their solidarity with the Salvadoran people by giving a warm welcome to their representatives of the Revolutionary Democratic Front. The PCD is referring to the Salvadoran opposition leaders who have toured the country in the company of Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, secretary general of the ruling party.

VENEZUELA'S HERRERA CAMPINS POSTPONES VISIT

FL091400 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 9 Aug 80

[Excerpt] Caracas--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins has suspended until further notice the official visit he planned to make to the Dominican Republic, the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry announced last night. Ministry sources said that the presidents of both nations had decided to suspend Herrera Campins' trip because the 16th [of August] is the Dominican Republic's national independence day. Herrera Campins planned to visit the country for 3 days as the guest of his counterpart, Antonio Guzman Fernandez.

GRENADA

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER COARD VISITS GDR, SIGNS PROTOCOL

For East Berlin reportage on the visit to the GDR by a delegation led by Bernard Coard, deputy prime minister and minister of finance and planning, see the German Democratic Republic section of the 29 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.